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INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY Korea

DATE DISTR. 2 May 1952

SUBJECT Industrial Installations in North Korea

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1. In mid-February 1952 Factory Number 226 of the Ministry of Industry at Ch'ongli-ri (127-37, 39-51) (CV-8212), managed by CHANG Man-ho (張萬浩), aged 42, and employing 230 male and 380 female workers, was producing three tons of gun-powder daily. The plant was in an underground shelter 220 meters wide, 280 meters long, and 18 meters high. Officials of the plant included KIM Ok-yong (金德永), aged 38, deputy manager; MUN Hsi-ch'ol (文熙植), aged 33, director of administration; PANG Myong-nam (方明三), aged 34, director of accounting, and CH'AE Sik-yong (蔡植榮), aged 40, foreman. These officials and approximately 70 percent of the employees were radical North Korean Labor Party members.
2. In January 1952 a hand grenade factory at Tongsong-dong (124-27, 39-56) (XE-2421), housed in a two-story building 80 meters long, 12 meters wide, and 12 meters high, was producing 7,000 grenades to 9,000 grenades daily. The building, with galvanized iron walls, is camouflaged on the roof with wood.

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Transportation Repair Facilities

3. In mid-January 1952 the Central Motor Repair Plant at the Ōchung mine (approximately YD-404533) near Tongam-myon (125-47, 39-20) (YD-4057), staffed with 290 men and under the Munitions Bureau of the Rear Department of the North Korean Army General Headquarters, was principally repairing vehicles of the 536 Unit of the Munitions Bureau and Vehicles of units other than the 536 Unit with the approval of the Bureau. The plant was repairing approximately 35 vehicles each day. The factory's manufacturing section, in the coal pits throughout the mine area, were producing some vehicle parts.
4. In November 1951 the Central Motor Repair Plant at Yongsong (125-47, 39-07) (YD-4133) moved to the Ōchung mine and merged with the Sunan Machine Manufacturing Works¹ there to form the present repair installation. In January 1952 this plant was staffed with more competent technicians than most other North Korean factories. Colonel KIM Chae-ho (金在湖), 39 years old, and director of the former Sunan manufacturing plant, was commanding officer of the repair facilities, and O Yōng-sōn (吳永善), 45 years old and director of the former Central Motor Repair Plant at Yongsong, was deputy commanding officer of the repair facilities.
5. The plant was equipped with two melting furnaces, ten lathes, five power drills, six welding sets, three motors, five trucks, and casting and forging tools. Iron plates and angle irons were being moved by rail from Antung to Sunan and trans-shipped to Ōchung by truck. The Kōpongsan coal mine at Inwin-myon, Taedong-gun (125-51, 38-57) (YD-4715) supplied coal and coke.
6. Plant employees, restricted at all times to the plant compound, were wearing North Korean army uniforms with rank insignia. Twenty-five guards, each armed with a rifle, patrolled the mine area. One guard room was at the main entrance to the plant; a second room was at the plant's side entrance.
7. The plant's political section employed 6 men; the general affairs section, 11; the production section, 12; the planning section, 6; the labor section, 10; the cast section, 45; the lathe section, 20; the assembly section, 15; the power section, 8; the engine section, 58; the forge section, 10; the welding section, 12, and the carpentry section, 5.
8. In January 1952 minor locomotive repair work using equipment moved in August 1950 from the Wonsan railroad yards was being done at the Musan iron mine (129-15, 42-14) (EB-2175).² The mine caves had been adapted to the installation of this equipment. The equipment included seven lathes, two drills, two welding machines, three grinders, a tire polishing machine, an electric welding machine, a planing machine, a pipe cutting apparatus, an air hammer of one-half of one ton, a gun metal cupola, a small blower, and two cranes, one of five tons and one of one ton.

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Damage to Industrial Installations

9. By early February 1952 United Nations air and naval bombardment had destroyed the Wonsan railroad factory, the Wonsan kerosene plant, the Wonsan shipyard, the cement factory at Ch'ōnnae-ri (127-12, 39-22) (CU-4559), 60 percent of the Mump'yōng (127-21, 39-14) (CU-5844) chemical factory, 50 percent of the Mump'yōng zinc plant, 40 percent of the Mump'yōng steel refinery, and 60 percent of Kaūn (佳銀) mine equipment. Prisoners of South Hamgyōng Province were being confined to the Kaūn mine area. The Mump'yōng steel refinery, employing about 200 workers, was producing Babbitt metal for locomotives with equipment which escaped damage. Equipment installed in the Mump'yōng zinc plant prior to August 1950 was moved at that time to Yat'ae-ri (127-22, 39-16) (CU-5947)

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and Sokhung-ri (127-26, 39-24) (US-6562) to escape bombing damage. The Mump'yong chemical factory has closed. The Ch'omnae-ri steel plant was continuing to operate with equipment not damaged by United Nations' bombing.

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Number 107 Factory, Sinuiju

10. In late January 1952 the Number 107 Factory, Sinuiju, in an underground shelter at the base of a mountain three kilometers west of the Sinuiju railroad station (124-23, 40-06) (XE-1839) was producing daily one and one-half tons of hand grenades and ammunition for Soviet rifles and PPsh machine guns. The plant began production in November 1951. The factory employed 200 male and 520 female workers. Seventy percent of the employees were members of the North Korean Labor Party. CH'OE Sok-ha (崔锡夏), 42 years old, managed the factory.
11. The finished ammunition was being packed in wooden boxes, approximately 2½ inches long, 14 inches wide, and eight inches high. Trucks transporting the ammunition in the direction of P'yongyang usually departed from the factory at 10 p.m. daily.
12. Other officials at the plant included the following:

KIM Yong-ch'i (金英七), aged 36, assistant manager.

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CHANG Ik-lyon (張益鉉), aged 29, director of administration.

KIM Hing-kuk (金興國), aged 31, director of labor.

YI Son-ho (李淳昊), aged 31, director of finance.

KIM Han-pung (金漢圃), aged 33, director of planning.

YI Yong-sun (李英淳), aged 28, director of mobilization.

HAM Tu-yong (咸斗用), aged 33, chairman of the factory branch of the North Korean Labor Party.

PAK Han-ho (朴漢浩), aged 26, chairman of the factory's Democratic Youth Alliance.

YI Yong-ch'ol (李龍哲), aged 29, chairman of the plant vocational league.

CH'OE Ok-pun (崔玉勳), aged 28, chairman of the plant's women's alliance.

Iron, Aluminum, and Clothing Plants

13. In mid-December 1951 the Hwanghae-do Iron Works at Kyomip'o, employing 700 men and producing sixty hand grenades daily, was engaged principally in reconstruction after having been four-fifths damaged by United Nations air attacks in July 1951.³ The plant, managed by KIM Ch'ol-su (金哲洙), 45 years old, a former employee of the Japanese at the Hungnam fertilizer factory, had been rebuilt to one-third of its previous capacity by mid-December. The plant's lathe, construction, and casting sections were producing the grenades because rehabilitation of their facilities was almost complete. The repair, power, transport, general affairs, planning, and statistics section were engaged in reconstructing the facilities of those sections. In mid-December the iron factory was operating 5 lathes and had 140 tons of coal in stock. The plant consumed 1 ton of coal each day.
14. In early January 1952 a plant at Tangch'on-ri (125-41, 39-04) (YD-3227), producing aluminum utensils for the North Korean army, employed 65 persons

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and was managed by PAK Kyong-kon (朴亨根), aged 30. Aluminum was being obtained from damaged planes by village, county, and provincial authorities under directions from the procurement staff of the Ministry of Industry. Monthly production was averaging 24,000 units of table ware, less than one hundred pans, and some canteens.

15. In mid-January 1952 a clothing depot at Solmae-ri (125-56, 38-53) (YD-5407) under the Munitions Bureau of the North Korean Army Rear Service Department, employed 256 persons. The depot was managed by Captain CHONG Ki-son (鄭基濤), aged 23, and was producing each month 3,600 winter uniforms, 700 pairs of boots, 3,900 caps, and 3,950 shoulder straps. All products were being shipped to North Korean 574 Army Unit. One storehouse used by the depot was at Tongsang-ni (125-42, 39-02) (YD-3424). Khaki used by the plant was being procured in Manchuria and moved to the storage of the Rear Department at Yongsong (125-47, 39-07) (YD-4133) by trucks of the 4 Battalion, 536 Unit, Munitions Bureau. Cotton used by the plant was collected during 1951 as tax-in-kind. Employees, drilled in the use of a rifle, were organized into two 11-hour shifts and were prohibited from leaving the plant compound.
16. Other officials at the clothing depot and the number of employees in their sections included the following:
 - KIM Sang-man (金相萬), aged 24, director of the political section, three employees.
 - PAK Kyong-sam (朴敬三), aged 29, director of the general affairs section, six employees.
 - KIM Chae-kyong (金在京), aged 32, director of the uniform section, 119 employees.
 - HONG Ch'i-pok (洪致福), aged 29, director of the boot section, 34 employees.
 - CH'OE Yong-ku (崔龍球), aged 30, director of cap production, 26 employees.
 - KIM Ch'i-chun (金致俊), aged 25, director of production of shoulder straps, 19 employees.
 - KIM Yong-sun (金用善), aged 27, director of storage, five employees.
17. In mid-December 1951 a North Korean army clothing plant at Kyongsang-ri (approximately YD-387234), in P'yongyang, equipped with 3 power cutters, 25 electric sewing machines, 2 leather sewing machines, and 2 motors, was producing daily 30 uniforms, 5 pairs of boots, 20 caps, and 40 shoulder straps. The plant, managed by Senior Lieutenant KIM Tong-su (金東洙) and employing 47 laborers, 12 office-workers, and 11 guards, was shipping its output to the Munitions Bureau.
18. In mid-December 1951 approximately one hundred persons were producing 50 uniforms and 50 caps daily at a clothing plant at Kamhung-ni (approximately YD-383253), in P'yongyang, to be distributed to city and county conscription offices. The plant was equipped with 1 power cutter, 53 sewing machines, and 1 motor.
19. In mid-December 1951 civilian suits for high-ranking North Korean army officers were being manufactured and uniforms repaired at a second clothing plant at Kamhung-ni. The plant tailored uniforms upon requisition from the Administration and Accounting Section of the Munitions Bureau and repaired approximately 40 uniforms each day. Materials were being received from Macao and from the Sariwon spinning plant. The Kamhung-ni plant, equipped with 30 sewing machines, employed 70 persons.

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- 25X1 1. [] Comment. In June 1951 the Sunan Machinery Manufacturing Plant em-
25X1 ployed 20 engineers, 130 office workers, 2,300 laborers, and 50 guards
and produced 3,500 hand grenades daily. []
- 25X1 2. [] Comment. The three operations of the Wonsan railroad roundhouse,
25X1 transferred to Musan (129-13, 42-14) (EB-1875) on 1 September 1950, in-
25X1 cluded special, overhaul, and minor repairs. Minor repairs were those
repairs on locomotives which had been operated for six months, excepting
boiler repairs. []
- 25X1 3. [] Comment. The equipment and production of the Hwanghae Smelting
25X1 Works at Kyomip'o in May 1950 []

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1. The Monazite mine at Markwi-ri (127-59, 38-37) (DT-1274), which opened in early December 1951 and yielded the highest quality ore of all monazite mines in North Korea, in mid-February 1952, was producing approximately two tons of ore daily for transport to the refinery at Munch'on (127-17, 39-17) (CU-5249) for processing and eventual shipment to the Soviet Union. The deposits were first discovered by Chinese Communist technicians in late October 1951. The mine, which had 200 male and 400 female employees, of whom many had been conscripted in the area, was known as Mine Number 805 by the Ministry of Industry.
2. Officials of the Markwi-ri mine included YI Pyong-ik (李炳益), aged 34, manager; HAM Yong-ch'ol (咸英傲), aged 35, director of administration; SIN Ho-yong (申浩榮), aged 29, director of labor; YI Kwang-ho (李光浩), aged 34, director of supply; PAE Mun-sik (裴文植), aged 38, director of transportation; CHO Min (曹敏), aged 33, director of mine affairs; PAK Song-t'aek (朴成澤), aged 31, foreman; KIM Myong-su (金明洙), aged 41, chairman of the mine's labor Party organization, and YI Han-cho (李翰朝), aged 27, chairman of the mine branch of the Democratic Youth Alliance. WANG (王) (fnu), aged 40, was the adviser of the Chinese Communist government to the mine officials.
3. A monazite mine at Yongwŏn-ni (123-42, 40-41) (DA-7503), which opened in November 1951 following an inspection of the deposits by Soviet technicians, in mid-February 1952 was shipping approximately one and one-half tons of ore daily to the Munch'on refinery for processing and eventual shipment to the Soviet Union. Because the North Korean Ministry of Industry did not believe that the size of the deposit was large enough to warrant extraction, it had decided not to exploit the ore when it was first discovered by Korean geologists. The monazite is only of fair quality.

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| ARMY | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | AIR | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | FBI | |

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4. Officials of the Yongwŏn-ni mine included O To-sik (吳道植), aged 38, manager; KIM Hyŏng-t'aek (金亨澤), aged 34, director of administration; YIM Ŭng-ho (林雄昊), aged 36, director of labor; PAK Pyŏng-sŏn (朴炳善), aged 28, director of supply; KIM Yŏn-mu (金淵武), aged 29, director of transportation; KIM Sŏng-yong (金成龍), aged 32, foreman; PAEK In-ho (白仁浩), aged 33, chairman of the mine's Labor Party organization, and HO Chin (許珍), aged 27, chairman of the mine branch of the Democratic Youth Alliance.

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In mid-January 1952 the West P'yongyang power station at Inhung-ni (125-45, 39-03) (YD-3825), managed by HAN T'aek-su (韓澤洙), 40 years old, was receiving approximately 20,000 kilowatts each month from the Sup'ung Dam complex and supplying power to the western sector of P'yongyang and to the P'yongyang broadcasting station on Nungna Island (125-47, 39-03) (YD-4126). The electric power control department of the Ministry of Industry, which supervised the station, procured materials and electric parts in the Soviet Union for the station and arranged the shipment of these purchases by rail from Sinuiju to P'yongyang. The station was charging 20 won for each 30 kilowatts supplied to buildings other than those housing political organizations or nationalized industries. The station's line restoration unit was repairing damage from United Nations air raids in three or four hours. YI Myong-sŏn (李明淳), aged 29, a member of the North Korean Labor Party, was director of the station's staff section, and KIM Tŏk-man (金德萬), aged 32, a member of the North Korean Labor Party, was director of the business section. The station had 58 male and two female employees. Manager HAN T'aek-su had previously been employed by the Japanese at the West Korean Electric Company in P'yongyang.

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